



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

fully. If he were alone, if his scheme came wholly from his own overheated imagination, no attention would need to be paid to his extravagant effusions. But that which is behind him, of which he has made himself the nosiest and most insistent exponent, is a very serious condition, and constitutes the greatest peril but one that has ever hung over the nation.

Brevities.

. . . The "Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry" in France, an association of merchants and manufacturers, which started with twelve members four years ago, and was organized for the promotion of arbitration treaties with other countries, has now spread all over France and has more than seven thousand members. Having been influential in securing the Anglo-French treaty, it is now working for similar treaties with the United States and Italy.

. . . One of the influences which led to the signing of the Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty was the action of the General Councils or Departmental Assemblies of France. The Parliamentary Arbitration Group of the Chamber of Deputies consulted them on the subject, and out of eighty-seven Councils sixty declared themselves favorable. Eighteen either voted against the proposition or declined to act at all. Nine, which had not met, were not heard from.

. . . The Synod of the Vaudois Valleys, Italy, in response to a request from the Peace Committee of Torre-Pellice, has invited all its pastors to speak on peace on the first Sunday in December. Peace Sunday, which falls this year on the 20th of December, has not yet been much observed by the churches on the European continent.

. . . A great banquet was recently held in the central hall of the Coöperative Union at Milan, Italy, in the interests of Franco-Italian friendship, at which more than eight hundred of the leading citizens of Milan sat down at the tables. Among the speakers was the eminent Italian peace leader, E. T. Moneta, editor of *La Vita Internazionale*, whom the *Secolo* characterizes as "the *doyen* of the long, generous, civil and political campaign for the fraternity of peoples."

. . . In an interview with a representative of the *New York Herald* in Paris, Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant stated that negotiations were in progress for arbitration treaties between France on the one side and Italy, Holland, and Norway and Sweden on the other, similar to the Anglo-French treaty signed on the 14th of October.

. . . A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, under date of November 11, stated that a treaty between the Central American republics had been signed at Acajutla providing for obligatory arbitration.

. . . On the 27th of October a great public peace meeting, organized by the Peace Society, London, was held in Queen's Hall, and presided over by Leonard Courtney. Though the weather was most inclement, the attendance was good and the speeches excellent.

. . . The excellent *résumé* of the proceedings of the Rouen Peace Congress prepared by the Secretary of the International Peace Bureau was sent by him to four hundred European newspapers.

. . . The following resolution was unanimously voted at the recent State Convention of the W. C. T. U. at Denver, Colorado:

"We deplore the growing militarism in our country, and we believe it is contrary to the undercurrent of public opinion, which would educate our youth to be heroes of peace and goodwill. We rejoice at the work done the past year by the World's Court of Arbitration, and we pray for the spreading of its influence among nations."

. . . The Prime Minister of France, Mr. Combes, has announced that the project for a reduction of compulsory military service from three years to two has been practically agreed to, and will shortly become law.

. . . A memorial service to Frederick W. Holls, who did so much at the Hague Conference for the arbitration convention, was held recently at Columbia University. Ex-Ambassador White, the chairman of the American Commission to the Hague, was one of the speakers. A bust of Mr. Holls was unveiled, the gift of the German citizens of New York.

. . . There is a good deal of point in what the *New Age* says, in a note of moderate appreciation of the Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty: "But of what use are any treaties of arbitration, so long as Joseph Chamberlain flings about fire, with his talk of retaliation, and of making the foreigner pay, and teaches us to look on the foreigner as our enemy? Or as long as Lord Lansdowne talks of the 'big revolver,' and the one object of the British people seems to be to make itself feared?" The thing for our English friends to do, in support of the new treaty, is to suppress the "big revolver" and "retaliation," and the men behind them.

. . . So far as we remember, no previous peace congress gave rise to so many full and appreciative reports in journals, both weekly and monthly, as has the recent one held at Rouen. Peace is becoming known and appreciated.

. . . In an interview with a representative of the *Daily News*, W. Randal Cremer, M. P., who himself took a special part in preparing the way for the visit of the French Arbitration Deputies to the British House of Commons, says that King Edward, by his visit to Paris, had much to do with inducing the signing of the Franco-English Arbitration Treaty.

. . . We find this extraordinary information in one of our exchanges: Professor Small, head of the Department of Sociology in the University of Chicago, has recently returned from Germany with the startling announcement that we had better get ready for war, for Germany is going to fight for the commercial supremacy which she thinks is menaced by the United States. So he recommends all the peace societies to work for the increase of the American navy in order that we may have peace with Germany. The peace societies, before beginning this navy propaganda, must wait until the Professor gives them a reason or two for this astonishing prognostication, which we seem to have heard from other sources also.

. . . Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, who have just returned from Europe, were given a reception and tea by the Liverpool Peace Society, on the evening of November 9. They both gave addresses on the occasion.

. . . Rev. Dr. William Ashmore, who has been fifty-three years in China, says that the only hope for China is a combination of Japan and China. No good, he thinks, will come of either the Russo-French or the Anglo-Japanese alliances in the East.

. . . There has been five days' fighting in Jolo, Philippine Islands, United States of Am—, between General Wood's troops and the Moros. Three hundred Moros *at least* are known to have been killed, while six Americans were wounded! Perhaps Senator Hanna and Co. will now permit General Wood to be advanced to the rank of brigadier. "It was a glorious victory!"

. . . A dangerous crisis in Austro-Hungary has been averted by the acceptance by the Liberal party of the concessions demanded by the Hungarians and recommended by the Emperor. The Hungarian officers are to be transferred to Hungarian regiments, the national tongue is to be used in the Hungarian colleges, etc.

. . . We learn with very great regret of the sudden death at Rochester, N. Y., on the 10th of November, of Franklin Smith, whose valuable article on naval increase appears in this number of our paper. Mr. Smith was a well-known newspaper man and writer for magazines on sociological and economic subjects. He was only fifty years old, and was just turning his large and ripened experience and his excellent abilities to the promotion of the great cause of international equity and peace, in which his work promised to be of unusual value.

. . . A movement is on foot, as one of the results of the recent English commercial deputation to Paris, to establish an Anglo-French Association or Club open to Englishmen and Frenchmen of all professions, whose purpose would be to cultivate the Anglo-French *entente* in all its manifestations — political, social, commercial, literary, artistic, and so forth.

. . . At a recent meeting of the Fortnightly Men's Club of Oneonta, N. Y., Mr. L. A. Maynard, Manager of the Maynard's Press Agency of New York, read a paper entitled "Why Prepare for War?" in which he took advanced and progressive views, and strongly combatted the notion that war at times is an essential and normal feature of the world's life.

. . . In the French Chamber of Deputies on November 20, during the debate on the budget estimates, Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant declared that the policy of the French arbitration group was not total immediate disarmament, but first an arrest of armaments and then gradual reduction.

. . . Strenuousness seems to have reached about the limits of its tether in the bloody fight in the Supreme Court Room at Washington between ex-Secretary Hoke Smith and Attorney Rountree. It might be well for the President to withdraw one of the superabundant warships from Panama, and have it stationed in the Potomac, off Washington, with its big guns trained on the Capitol in order to prevent bloodshed there and the proper transaction of legal affairs.

. . . In the debate above alluded to in the French Chamber Mr. Jaurès dealt at length with the situation in Morocco, pointing out the dangers attending military action, and asking the government to provide an appropriation for the peaceful spread of French influence.

. . . The Acre dispute between Bolivia and Brazil is reported to have been settled by the surrender to Brazil by Bolivia of about sixty thousand square miles of territory. A most generous precedent.

. . . A portion of the Russian press has spoken very sarcastically in its comments on the part played by our government at Panama. It considers this a proof of imperialism, and even goes so far as to declare that we are on the way to "another Roman empire." This comes hard from Russia, and the hardest part of it is the measure of truth in the criticism.

. . . A cablegram from Rome on the 25th of November stated that the negotiations between the French Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Secretary for a treaty of arbitration between the two countries were about completed, and the convention would be signed at an early date.

Christmas in 1875.

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY A SPANIARD.

No trumpet-blast profaned
The hour in which the Prince of Peace was born;
No bloody streamlet stained
Earth's silver rivers on that sacred morn;
But, o'er the peaceful plain,
The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded wain.

The soldier had laid by
The sword and stripped the corselet from his breast,
And hung his helm on high —
The sparrow's winter home and summer nest;
And, with the same strong hand
That flung the barbed spear, he tilled the land.

Oh, time for which we yearn;
Oh, sabbath of the nations long foretold!
Season of peace, return,
Like a late summer when the year grows old,
When the sweet sunny days
Steeped mead and mountain-side in golden haze.

For now two rival kings
Flaunt, o'er our bleeding land, their hostile flags,
And every sunrise brings
The hovering vulture from his mountain-crag
To where the battle-plain
Is strewn with dead, the youth and flower of Spain.

Christ is not come, while yet
O'er half the earth the threat of battle lowers,
And our own fields are wet,
Beneath the battle-cloud, with crimson showers —
The life-blood of the slain,
Poured out where thousands die that one may reign.

Soon, over half the earth,
In every temple crowds shall kneel again
To celebrate his birth
Who brought the message of goodwill to men,
And bursts the joyous song
Shall shake the roof above the prostrate throng.